

GEO. W. BROWN, Editor.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1858.

TERMS.—\$2.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain
Unswayed by party, and unshaken by gain,
Pledged but to Truth, to Liberty and Law,
No Favor nor bias, and no Fear shall sway.

Program.

Gen. J. M. Lane made a speech at Elwood, Kan. a few weeks ago, in the course of which he declared that he was an Abolitionist, and declared his readiness to assist in arresting and returning runaway fugitives. He expressed great anxiety to get on good terms with the Border Ruffians; hoped they would let him be guided by Gen. Lane, and that he would be guided by Gen. Lane.

In the same speech made about two months ago, Gen. Lane declared that he was the draftsman of the Big Springs Platform; and in a conversation with us soon after he boasted that many of the Pro-Slavery men of Doniphan county voted for him as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention. Among some very good features in that Platform, we find the following, which is now generally repudiated by the Free State party, in consequence of the ill-treatment they received from Missouri:

Resolved, That we will discountenance and denounce any attempt to encroach upon the Constitutional rights of the people of any State, or to interfere with their slaves, conceding to their citizens the right to regulate their own institutions and to hold and recover their slaves, without any molestation or obstruction from the people of Kansas.

That resolution which Gen. Lane was so delighted with at Elwood, and which he claims the honor of having drafted, when speaking before a promiscuous assembly, made up of all parties, was nevertheless drawn up in the very words in which it appeared in the Big Springs Platform by Gov. Bennett, and was only sanctioned by any thorough-going Anti-Slavery man, of the Territory, as a temporary concession to Missouri. Gen. Lane however, after all the occasion for such concession has passed away, and when every citizen of Kansas feels that he is absolved from every moral obligation in that direction towards the people of Missouri, goes outside the record, and voluntarily places himself upon that corrupt position of the Big Springs Platform.

In the same conversation alluded to, we called the General's attention to his conservative position on the 15th of August, 1855, and showed him that in a speech made in Lawrence, at that time, "he hoped the Free State party would not repudiate the Territorial Legislature, only the acts which they had, or might pass plainly in violation of the Organic Act, or of the Constitution of the United States."

The Big Springs Platform, which Gen. Lane endorsed, and claimed the paternity of at Elwood, declares that the Free State party "will consent to any fair and reasonable provision in regard to the slaves already in the Territory which shall protect the master against injustice and tolls." And then comes the following provision which Lane, when a candidate to the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, "was proud he was the author of," and with which position he took no issue:

Resolved, That the best interests of Kansas require a population of free white men, and that in the State organization we are in favor of stringent laws excluding all negroes, bond or free, from the Territory. That nevertheless such measures shall not be regarded as a test of party orthodoxy."

Resolved, That the state and ridiculous charge of Abolitionism, so industriously imputed to the Free State party, and so pertinaciously adhered to, in spite of all the evidence to the contrary, is without a shadow of truth to support it; and that it is not more apparent to ourselves than to our opponents who use it as a term of reproach to bring odium upon us, pretending to believe in its truth and hoping to frighten from our ranks the weak and timid who are more willing to desert their principles than they are to stand up under the persecution and abuse with a consciousness of right."

We recollect that Gen. Lane a few weeks after his arrival in Kansas, said to some friends with whom he was conversing in regard to the general topic, that "his action in regard to the institutions of the Territory, depended upon the adaptation of the soil and climate to the growing of hemp. It was a good hemp growing country, he was in favor of making Kansas a slave State; if, on the contrary it was not adapted to the growing of hemp, he was in favor of making it a Free State."

In a conversation about the same time, with one of our citizens, whose affidavit to that effect can be procured, if desired, he stated that he was anxious to buy a negro girl to take charge of his family, and look after his children.

On the 21st of July after the first time, at Pawnee. He was an applicant for a private bill before the Territorial Legislature; but that Border Ruffian body, some of whose members became acquainted with the facts, refused to favor his application. After mingling and drinking with the most violent, walking arm and arm with them, and falling in his application, he returned to Lawrence considerably disgusted with the body. As we have before stated, this disgust took on form at Lawrence on the 15th of August following, so far that he expressed himself in favor of repudiating the illegal acts of that body.

It gives us pleasure, however, to observe that Gen. Lane has made great progress since the Summer of 1855; since the Autumn of that year, when, according to his own claims, he drafted the Big Springs Platform; since his stuffing the ballot-boxes in Lawrence, by which he procured a seat in the Topeka Constitutional Convention, and in consequence of which the black law feature was submitted to a vote of the people; yes, since January last, when he was stamping Doniphan County, and courting pro-

slavery votes, and representing himself as extremely moderate in his views on the slavery question, and succeeding in his wishes so far as to induce extreme southern papers to allude to the speech with approbation; after having obtained the seat in the Convention to which he aspired and as he declared was elected by many pro-slavery votes, he is reported as saying, "he belonged to the Abolition wing of the Free State party, and he appealed to them not to agitate this question, which might seriously distract the party. When the question came up and any negro desired to vote, then would be time enough to agitate the suffrage question."

To all our old anti-slavery friends it will be a source of pleasure to learn that so distinguished a person as Gen. Lane has at last come up to the Abolition standard. He is of course, then, not only opposed to slavery in the aggregate, in all its forms, but is in favor of the largest freedom, and will do everything in his power to extend the area of freedom. If a panting negro flying from slavery, seeks his roof, he will not only give him food and shelter, but will aid him on, away from the land of slavery and chains. Free himself, he longs to see every individual of the race enjoying the same freedom. Instead of throwing restrictions around the black man, he will open wide our institutions to place them on equality with himself.

The General, however, will do us one favor. He will be so kind as to state whether he has retrograded in his views since he made the speech at Leavenworth a few weeks ago, in which he declared himself to belong to the "Abolition wing of the Free State party," or how he reconciles his present position, with that speech made quite recently at the Unitarian Church in Lawrence, when he declared that "a negro was not a citizen of the United States, and hence not entitled to the right of suffrage under the Leavenworth Constitution?"

Gen. Lane, a Templar.

"The General recently joined the Good Templars, a temperance organization."

So writes one of the Kansas correspondents to the eastern press of Gen. Lane. We saw in another paper a few days ago, a statement that it had been reported that Gen. Lane was a common drunkard, and that he had joined the Good Templars, to give the lie abroad to that report—not it would seem because he is imbued with temperance principles.

Whatever Gen. Lane's faults may be as a politician, or otherwise, we must say that he never saw him when we thought he was under the influence of liquor, though strangers would have frequently supposed him to be so. While this is true, we may state that we saw more persons under the influence of intoxicating liquors, at a party given by Gen. Lane in Lawrence, last winter, which he supplied with wine, than we have ever witnessed on any other occasion. The General has recently become a convert to Abolitionism, according to his version of the facts, and it is but proper that he should take an advance step on the temperance question. We have always thought that intemperance and slavery were twin Demons, and that genuine anti-slavery men must of necessity be enemies to intemperance.

Not Adapted to Politics.

The Republican press of the east, apparently apprehensive that Senator Douglas has enthroned himself in the affections of the people, by his constant position during the present session of Congress on the great question of popular sovereignty, and feeling that he will be re-elected to a seat in the United States Senate unless something is done to crush him, are now employing their usual invective, with the hope of preventing him from securing his aspirations in that direction. We hope ingratitude is not the only element of the Republican party, and yet their abuse of those who are laboring with them would certainly justify such an inference. Gov. WALKER, than whom no man could have done more for the freedom of Kansas, circumstanced as he was, yet a continued fire in front and in rear has been employed against him down to the last moment. They seemed to believe in political total depravity, and, because he was a Democrat, thought him "incapable of thinking a good thought or doing a good deed."

Whist Walker, Stanton and Douglas, have come to the rescue of freedom, and brought thousands of good men with them, we feel like welcoming them to our ranks, and asking them to join hands with us in correcting other great abuses which have crept into our government.—These men, though perhaps not able to discern the right in the past, yet with their eyes half opened in a proper direction, is not impossible that they may see errors to be corrected, which thus far have escaped their attention. The doctrine of total depravity does not become a politician, however much it may adorn a religionist.

Pro-Slavery Men will Vote.

The Leavenworth Herald, a Pro-Slavery paper, advises its party friends to attend the polls on the 18th inst, and vote, with many Free State men, to defeat the Leavenworth Constitution, urging as a reason, that if it is adopted, by however small a majority, it will be sent to Congress and urged with great pertinacity upon that body, preventing it from attending to the real interests of Kansas. It urges that a very large majority of the people of all parties are opposed to it, yet by keeping away from the polls they give a tacit consent to its becoming the fundamental law of the State, and years hence, "by hook or crook," it may be forced upon the people.

Steamboat Arrived.

The Minnie Bell arrived again at our port on Saturday last, with fifty tons of freight consigned to our merchants. She returned to Wyandott on Monday, and is expected here again in a few days. The Kansas river is in fine navigable condition.

"The people are bound to go to work under the Leavenworth Constitution, let what will happen."

The above item we clip from the Lawrence correspondence of the Chicago Press, of date April 6th. It is now denied that it is the intention of the leaders in the Leavenworth Constitutional movement to set the government organized under it in motion outside of the Union. It is strange that all the correspondents of eastern papers, in the confidence of that class of politicians should so understand it, if such was not the intention of the leaders in the movement.

Again, why the necessity of electing all the officers of government, even down to county clerk, under this Constitution if it is not to go into operation immediately? Section 5th of the schedule at first glance seems to convey the idea that the government was not to be set in motion until admitted into the Union as a State by act of Congress, and such no doubt was the intention of the more moderate men of the Convention, hence their willingness to participate in the framing of that Constitution, but we are assured from numberless sources, that the more radical members put a different interpretation upon the language. We copy the section—

"Sec. 5. Provided this Constitution shall be ratified by the people, then, upon the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, this Constitution shall be in full force, the State officers shall immediately enter upon the performance of their duties, and the Governor shall immediately, by proclamation, convene the General Assembly."

The sixth section, which follows, says: "Sec. 6. The members of the first General Assembly shall hold their office until, including December thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine."

There is not an intelligent man in the Territory of Kansas who does not know that as Congress is now constituted, and as it will be constituted until after the 31st of December, 1859, there is no earthly prospect of getting that Constitution through Congress. If the General Assembly cannot be convened until we are admitted into the Union under that Constitution, then it will expire by limitation on the 31st of December, 1859, because there will be no authority vested in any body to make provision for perpetuating the government, or for the re-election of officers, hence we shall occupy the anomalous position of having a Constitution without any officers under it, or the power to elect any officers.

But if the reader will examine Sec. 5 again critically he will observe that it does not provide that we shall be admitted into the Union as a State under that Constitution, but "upon the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, this Constitution shall be in full force." It makes no difference what Constitution shall be, though it be a Constitution framed under an enabling act from Congress, then this Leavenworth Constitution is to be in full force. This admission into the Union under one Constitution and an organization under another, is worthy of a fire-eater, but it is disgraceful to the intelligence of the humblest pettifogger.

Whilst the language of this 5th section is directory, and provides for the convening of the General Assembly on the happening of a certain contingency, yet it does not, even by implication, preclude the convening of the Legislature at any time; and as we have before stated we know it is the intention of the leaders to set up an independent government, immediately, outside of the Union, provided the Constitution is adopted. Gen. LANE remarked, but a few days ago, that it would depend, not upon the contingency of our being admitted into the Union under the Leavenworth Constitution, or any other which was exceptional to the people of Kansas, but upon the action of Minnesota, whether the State government should be organized outside of the Union. If Minnesota maintained its State organization we should do the same. Thus showing that he does not understand that we are bound to remain inactive a single hour because of the language of the Constitution.

The Negro Enfranchised.

The Leavenworth Constitution is extremely liberal in all its provisions touching the black race—

1st. It clothes him with the elective franchise.

2d. It qualifies him to hold any office under it, from Governor down to the most inferior office.

3d. It opens the common school, and makes it "free to every child [Query: Is the negro ever a child?] in the State, between the ages of five and twenty-one years."

4th. It compels him to bear arms in the defence of the State.

5th. It places the black man everywhere on an equality with the white man.

6th. It gives him a position infinitely preferable to white women.

The reader will understand us as taking issue with the last position; for somehow we can't help believing our wife, mother, and sisters are as good as negroes, and we presume a large number of other persons entertain the same opinion in regard to their friends. Whether they will act upon that opinion, and defeat the instrument by voting "Against the Constitution" on the 18th inst, is a matter of no concern with us.

Gene East.

D. H. WEIR, Esq., of this city, started last week on a visit to his friends in Indiana, accompanied by his lady. Any persons that quarter wishing to subscribe for a Kansas newspaper, can furnish Mr. Weir with his address, and pay him for a subscription for the Herald of Freedom. Last autumn, during his brief absence, he procured for us some fifty subscribers. We hope to receive as many more from him during his present trip east.

A bill was introduced into the Assembly of the New York Legislature, a few days ago, making provision for healing the last wound in bleeding Kansas.

Flour is quoted at \$2 75 a hundred at Wyandott.

The Letter Writers.—Gen. Lane, &c.

We are urged to abandon our opposition to the letter-writers, and devote our space to other affairs. If these persons were more truthful than in the past, we would do so; but we hardly take up an exchange that has not one of those letters abounding with falsehood. Who has not read the letter dated from Lawrence, and first published in the Chicago Tribune, giving an account of the reception of the news of the defeat of the Leavenworth Constitution in Congress, representing that the intelligence was brought to town in the morning by a special express from Wyandott? It stated that the letter was from Mr. Modill, one of the editors of the Tribune. Every citizen of Lawrence knows that almost the whole thing, from beginning to end, was a tissue of falsehoods. Instead of the news coming to us in the morning, it did not arrive until the middle of the afternoon. Instead of by express, it came simultaneously by late newspapers from St. Louis and stage passengers from Wyandott and by letter. Instead of the people rushing to the Eldridge House by hundreds inquiring about the news, it was published in an extra from the Herald of Freedom office, which was posted up in several places in town. Instead of cheers and great demonstrations, it rained a shower, and it was dark when the boys commenced firing their cannon. That we were all delighted, is very correct; but a correspondent of a newspaper should be truthful, and should not tell for reality what he would have been glad to have seen.

The Boston Journal has a correspondent at Lawrence. In a late letter we find the following:

"At a mass meeting held in this city, evening before last, speeches were made by Gen. Lane, Judge Conway, and other prominent gentlemen, which indicated the programme adopted by the Free State leaders in reference to the future. If Leavenworth be defeated, the path is clear. If it pass Congress, the free State Legislators elected under it will be required, if not disposed of themselves, to refuse their support and recognition, and allow the Leavenworth government to go into operation in its stead. Room being thus made for the latter, it will be supported by the people (at least so say their leaders) with unanimity as at any and every cost, and against all odds."

Gen. Lane has recently publicly declared himself as belonging to the Abolition wing of the Free State party."

The first paragraph looks and reads very well outside of Kansas; but at home it is simply ridiculous. "A mass meeting in this city" conveys to the mind of the distant reader a large collection of persons, met for mutual consultation. In Lawrence such things generally are a perfect bore. To illustrate: Gen. Lane has been abroad from Lawrence a couple of days, or such a matter. On returning he wishes to enlighten the people on some grave subject which his fruitful brain has thought of. Conway is consulted, and handbills are gotten up stating that "Gen. Lane and Judge Conway will address the people of Lawrence to-night on the topics of the day." The boys say that to see Jim Lane perform is equal to a theatre at any time; as there is no theatre, they turn out to hear Gen. Lane and the "Young Man Eloquent." Thus the Mass Meeting.

Lane, in his usual "blood-and-thunder" style, brings down the house. He gets through whatever resolutions he has prepared for the occasion, generally introduced by a second person, and his claquers and letter-writers give character to the thing abroad. As few but the General's special admirers turn out on such occasions, of course he is, for the time being, the leader, and, with Conway added, forms the plural of that expression. They tell us what the great Free State party are about to do, and threaten everybody with annihilation who dares dissent from their platform. The Judge expounds the law, and "the path is clear." But presto, the PEOPLE arise in their majesty, and sweep their "leaders" and their nicely laid schemes into a "cocked hat."

Where were the "leaders" at Grass-hopper Falls last September? There was Conway, Phillips, Redpath, Thacher, Walden, Reaf, and Hinton, all "leaders" of the Free State party, when they are telling the story, all opposed to voting; but all are defeated, as was Lane, who labored hard (as we now have abundant proof to establish) to induce the Committee on Resolutions to report adverse to participating in the October election. These men, "leaders" we should have said, determined the people should not vote in January, and no expressions were so severe on their part against those who determined that they would vote. Instead of leading, they cursed and abused the men who engaged in that election, and triumphed. Now these "leaders" have "indicated," according to the Journal's correspondent, the "new programme," and that programme "is to require, if not disposed of themselves," those who were elected to offices under the Leavenworth Constitution to pursue a certain line of policy. The Leavenworth Constitution is to be the sine qua non, the ultimatum of all our aspirations. These "leaders" have thus arranged the future, and eastern readers pour over those letters with delight, thinking they are wiser in regard to Kansas affairs; but, unfortunately for the truth, they are bewildered, and have false ideas of men and things, and are eternally in error in regard to our future movements.

Lane, Conway & Co., lead a faction, and when they have no opposition they triumph; but when they are met by the people, as they always will be when they attempt to set their theories into operation, then they are foiled, as was Lane in his silly move to get nominated at a party convention for the United States Senate, and then to be voted for by the people, wishing that nomination and confirmation to act as instructions upon the Legislature.

Lane has joined the "Abolition wing of the Free State party," if his own assertion can be credited. In that the Boston Journal correspondent told the truth, and in another place we show the great progress the General has made to get upon

that platform. His non-voting and disunion policy shows that he entertains some views in common with Wm. Lloyd Garrison. It is also true that all the Garrisonian Abolitionists in Kansas are particular admirers of the General, and he is emphatically their leader.

Paper Suspended.

Freedom's Champion, the successor of the Squatter Sovereign, has suspended temporarily, and permanently, unless the citizens of the town shall do something to sustain it. The editor says it has been published at a loss from the commencement, and reiterates what every editor in Kansas knows is true, that there is not a paper in the Territory which is paying expenses. He thinks the people of the town should do something to sustain it, so long as it sustains the local interests of the place.

There is not a man in the country who does not know that a newspaper is the making of a town. Places which would never have been known five miles away, but for a newspaper, under its influence acquires a reputation, and increases in prosperity until it takes its place among the first towns in the country. Property is advanced ten-fold in value by such newspaper, while if it is stricken from existence real estate would immediately depreciate in value. Even New York, with all its wealth and commerce, would hardly be New York, with its world-wide reputation, should the Tribune, Herald and Times be removed to some other locality.

Bringing the subject nearer home, who does not know that the extensive circulation enjoyed by the Herald of Freedom has aided in giving character abroad to Lawrence; and brought hundreds, and probably thousands of pioneers to the town, who otherwise would have never visited it. Property holders have been benefited by this to an extent they are little conscious of. We have received sundry liberal propositions to remove the Herald of Freedom establishment to Leavenworth, and have been implored to do so. Should we do so, then the people of Lawrence would probably, in time, be conscious of the advantages derived from the establishment of the paper among them—this, however, it is proper to say we have no intention.

Freedom's Champion should be sustained at Atchison, and the property-holders can well afford to be taxed to pay the expenses of sustaining it. True, it may not be all the people desire; indeed, we are conscious it started off, under its new editor, in a direction which must have been anything but pleasant to the people of that county; but all men are liable to errors, and if a stranger in the town has been guilty of the common fault, he should be forgiven when he puts himself right again on the record. We do hope the Champion will not be suspended; because a reliable Free State paper, which is above the corruption of the times, is needed at that point.

Not Correct.

The Kansas Tribune says that the proof the Leavenworth Constitution is favored by the masses is found in the fact that the Herald of Freedom opposes it. We do not oppose the instrument, only we are conscious it will not amount to anything, and would rather the Topekaists would elect their officers under it than to have those offices filled by our friends. We do not ask the people to vote it down, because it will be the same thing whether defeated by the popular vote or otherwise. Instead of proving that the masses favor it, it is simply supposing that others are actuated by the same sordid motives which govern Ross and Thacher. The PEOPLE on every occasion have shown that they sympathized with our position, and unless ballot-box stuffing is resorted to, as on another occasion, alluded to elsewhere, the small vote cast for it will show with what favor the Leavenworth Constitution is received.

Kansas.

If the earth would suddenly open and swallow Kansas whole—swallow it so effectually that nothing could possibly bring it up again—what a glorious thing it would be! Of course, we should wish to have the women and children got safely off—the men we are not so particular about.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

As there is no probability of such a wished for event, we beg leave to assure the Plain Dealer that Kansas intends to continue to engross its full share of public attention. Had the presses co-operating with the Plain Dealer three years ago, planted themselves upon the platform of popular sovereignty, to which the former has but recently become a political convert, then Kansas would have disappeared from the political world as effectually as it would if "swallowed" by an earthquake. As it is, the signs of the times indicate a swallowing of the Democratic party, and its disappearance from the earth in place of the disappearance of Kansas.

Americus.

A gentleman who has been traveling on the Upper Neosho, and who called at Americus, eight miles above Emporia on his route, says they have just completed a very fine hotel at that place, and several other buildings are in progress of erection. The proprietors of the town site are showing commendable energy in their effort to make a place of business there, and we hope they will succeed. It is a good point, and sufficiently remote from any other so as not to be affected by rivalry. Kansas will soon be a populous State, and then the many points now known as "paper towns" will have a living existence and will be places of large commercial importance. Americus, it is believed, will be one of them.

Did Giddings Smile?

The 20th of April was a great day in Washington. The question arose whether Mr. GIDDINGS smiled when Gilman voted with the Republicans against Leavenworth. Shaw said Giddings did smile, and denounced his colleague, as a consequence. Giddings, sustained by Mr. Campbell, declared emphatically that he did not smile. Whether Shaw will challenge Mr. G. remains to be seen. A day was spent in Congress investigating the subject, and while it was yet pending, the House adjourned.

Exposition of the Bourbons Co. Difficulties.

LITTLE OSAGE April, 1, 1858.

MR. BROWN:—When I last wrote you, I intended to continue my plain and homely exposition of the difficulties in Bourbon County, but was taken back by some new developments and concluded to wait a few days. Time sped, and several new scenes in the play I call it drama, had passed. About the first of March last, the Free State settlers in this part of the Territory had become intensely excited on account of the ruffian deeds that had been perpetrated at the Fort, and on the Little Osage. It is not saying more than the truth will warrant perhaps, to state that some threats had been made against the persons engaged in provoking this deep feeling of the public mind. About this time Gov. Denver, through the false representations of the friends of ruffianism as it here exists, was induced to send two companies of Federal troops to Fort Scott. To denigrate the friends of ruffianism is perhaps going far, but so they are regarded. If they are the friends of law and order, why have they not used their power to suppress the many acts of violence, perpetrated in the Fort? Why has the robbing of Johnston been suffered to pass unnoticed? Why has an effort been made even to justify the villainous deed by ominous hints against his character? The facts are not covered up here. The citizens know what position certain law-abiding pretenders in this part of the county sustain. Again: Why was not the lawless and blood-thirsty Clark arrested and put under bonds of peace on the occasion of his slapping Mr. Crawford in the face? Why was not ex-herd Hill and Brockett brought to justice when they, in broad daylight, on the Sabbath day, fired three shots at two men riding through town on their way to Missouri? These are questions the civil citizens would like to have answered by those whose duty it is to see the laws faithfully executed. Why are those gambling hells and gambling dens suffered to remain a nuisance and an outrage to the moral sense of the civil part of the community? There is something rotten in Denmark—I fear some men in high places will be weighed in the balances and found wanting. The truth is, the Free State settlers on the Osage, and on the Marmaton are good citizens, and opposed to lawlessness and violence, but they have been driven to look to their own strong arms for protection.

Well, what has been done? About the time the troops arrived at the Fort, a company of armed men came down from the north and made a strong demonstration against some violent men living high up on the Osage—Zamalt was shot through the shoulder by a man, as we have been informed, whom he had most violently handled in the summer of '56; the Farries, of somewhat wild reputation, were also visited, plundered, and ordered to leave. This demonstration produced great excitement; the troops were ordered out, but were not able to arrest any persons engaged in these transactions, they were headed by Deputy Marshal Little with writs against a number of the Free State settlers on the Osage. I do not know whether any person has yet been informed what crime was charged. The troops acted as a posse until some five persons were arrested. These actions aroused the citizens to the point of taking up arms against the Federal troops. Open rebellion, if it can be called rebellion, started us in the face. We felt that we must submit to unnumbered indignities or give those engaged in arresting our citizens for supposed offences, to understand that we would not suffer those things to be repeated. This brings us up to the 20th of March.

CHEROKEE.

LITTLE OSAGE, April 4, 1858.

In my last I gave you a sketch of things as they occurred up to the 20th of March. I now resume the narrative, but before I proceed, I will give you the names of the persons arrested by the government troops, for it was virtually they and not Little, that made the arrests. They are as follows: McCann, Stone, Anderson, Barnes, Denton and old Mr. Beason, all citizens of Osage. I have learned that they were arrested for the supposed offence of firing on the Marshal (Little) last fall, at the time of the Osage war. These prisoners made their escape, excepting Mr. Beason, who would not go, but demanded an examination which was granted. He was acquitted. There has been no effort made to arrest those escaping. Why were they arrested if they were permitted to make their escape and go home about their business? A proper answer to this would reveal a spirit dwelling in fiends incarnate.

The excitement began to abate a little; the citizens of Osage cast about to arrange their spring work preparatory to putting in their spring crops, but their hopes of peace were of short duration. On the night of the 27th of March, two of our citizens were most cowardly assassinated—Mr. Denton and Mr. Hedrick; Mr. Denton was called out about nine o'clock at night by two men, who made inquiry for some deserting soldiers. He went out to the fence, and conversed a few minutes with the men; as he turned to go back into the house, he was shot with a revolver. He lived two hours, but before he died, he charged his assassination to two men by the name of Hardwick and Brockett. Some half a dozen other men were standing a little ways back. They next proceeded to the residence of Mr. Davis, and called to him; he would not open the door. The ruffians fired through the door with a shot gun loaded with buck shot, one shot took effect in his hand, the other struck the head board of the bed in which he and his wife were lying. Next they proceeded to the house of Mr. Hedrick. They arrived there about two o'clock. Mr. Hedrick was up, waiting on his sick wife. The attending physician was also present and up. A call was made, and as soon as Mr. Hedrick opened the door and stepped in to the opening, he was shot with a shot gun. He staggered back, and fell across the foot of the bed and expired

immediately. These dark deeds were committed in one night. The news spread like the wind, and the deepest excitement everywhere prevailed. The perpetrators of these dark, most disgraceful and revolting deeds have taken refuge in Fort Scott, where they remain unmolested. Will the friends of law and order in that place, tell us why it is that these ruffians find a safe dwelling place in their midst? Why are they not arrested on suspicion by the friends of law and order in that place? Would not the troops act as a posse?

These midnight assassinations created alarm for personal safety. The neighbors on the Osage, on Mill Creek, and on the Marmaton, posted together two, three or four families as they thought necessary for their safety. A number joined thus together at Mr. Hartin's on Mill Creek. About midnight the house was stealthily approached and a shot fired through a crack, which took effect in young Mr. Harbin's thigh. A pro-slavery man by the name of Cordell was arrested on suspicion, but upon an examination he was acquitted. I understand that the Free State citizens on the Marmaton kept out gaunts every night.

Mr. Travis and two men by the name of Wasson were arrested on the Osage, on suspicion of being accessory to the assassination of Denton and Hedrick. They were examined before a justice, but the evidence was not sufficient to hold them, and they were discharged. The following evening they were visited, by whom it is not known, but no doubt by Free State men, and Travis was killed and the Wassons were wounded. How long are these things to continue? What is the remedy? Answer—Take these cut-throats and murderers and aiders and abettors of murderers from among us. Will the government do this? If not, we will, without violence if we can, but with violence if we must. We are looking every night for a foray from the Fort. Dr. Hamilton, it is reported, has procured the promised assistance of some 25 Missourians, and with the 40 or 50 around the Fort, they rely upon as sufficient to drive off the Free State settlers of Osage Creek and the Marmaton. If they attack us, we shall pursue them to their hiding den. They are plotting their own destruction. We want peace, and we will have it. We want to raise our crops, and we will do it. We want this excitement removed from us, and it shall be done.

CHEROKEE.

The U. S. Troops Attacked
BOURBON CO. April 21st, 1858.

The most intense excitement prevails in Bourbon County to-day. A company of Free State guerrillas made a drive upon some pro-slavery men residing on the Marmaton near Fort Scott. Intelligence was immediately sent to the Fort, when Judge Williams issued writs for these unknown individuals and sent a detachment of twenty troops to bring them in. They were pursued and overtaken about twelve miles west of Fort Scott. The advancing troops were ordered to halt, but not obeying the order, they were fired on. Several horses were shot down. Captain Anderson was slightly wounded, and one soldier mortally wounded. The troops drew off. What will be the result of this movement, we cannot now tell. We are looking for an attack upon us from the pro-slavery ruffians to-night. We do not fear the troops, but devils incarnate reside in the Fort, and if they make an attack upon us to-night we will not stand for their personal safety.

It may be the signal for war in Southern Kansas. If so, we shall stand on the defensive, and defend our families, our homes, and our property.

Our County Convention met at Jones & Denton's mill to-day. It was organized and we were attending to our business, when the Federal troops came up. They passed on quietly; but still their appearance produced the most intense excitement. The facts as they transpired, will be known over the County by ten o'clock to-night.

CHEROKEE.

"Being Educated Up."

Gen. Lane, in one of his speeches in the Constitutional Convention of Kansas said, "That a man had to be educated up to his present position upon the slavery question. With his experience, he could not help but feel that there was but one issue in the politics of this country; but that was a wild one, being no less than a death struggle between freedom and slavery. One must win or the other. The Administration represented the pro-slavery party, the free State men of Kansas were in the van of freedom. 'Why,' said he, 'success is within our grasp. Let there once be a President elected who will distribute the national patronage among the non-slaveholding population of the South, and slavery is blown higher than a kite.'—Anti-Slavery Bugle.

Whilst the General claims that he has been "educated up" to the correct standard, and is now representing the "Abolition wing of the Free State party," yet it seems to us that he "educated down" again, when he represented that "negroes were not citizens of the United States." Our anti-slavery sentiments compel us to believe "all men were created free and equal," and that all persons in the United States but aliens are citizens, in the legal acceptance of that term.

Something Practical.

"What if the parent bird should sit, nervous and fluttering upon the bough, when the young ones were hatching, and mourn because the beautiful egg shells were being broken?"

But yet this was but the action of those who opposed the voting policy in October and January last, and who now, instead of looking to some practical method of relieving Kansas from her troubles, are again wasting their efforts on the Leavenworth Constitutional movement, as they did upon the Topeka movement.

Away with abstractions, and let us have something PRACTICAL. Let the bird return to its nest, and protect its eggs from harm.

A Southern editor has purchased a race horse at an expense of \$2,000 for the purpose of catching his runaway subscribers.—Exchange.

The devil always catches ours.—Leavenworth Herald.

And will catch you in due time.

The English Bill.

We give below the provisions of English bill, which the Conference Committee reported to Congress:

Sec. 1. That the State of Kansas be